



OL. G. NO. 22

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.

OLD SERIES VOL. 13, NO. 50.

### TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, or at FIVE DOLLARS per annum in advance. A paper discontinued until such arrangements are made. An advertisement, or notice on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLERKS.

Three copies to one address	\$5 00
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### H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

Refer to:  
P. & A. Kovault,  
Lower & Barron,  
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### HENRY DONNEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa. Prompt attention to business in adjoining Counties.

### WM. M. ROCKEFELLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

Dec. 13, 1851.—if.

### M. L. SHINDEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

December 4, 1852.—if.

### CLINTON WELCH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEWISBURG, PENN.

Will practice in the several Courts of Union and Northumberland counties.

### DOCTOR I. W. HUGHES, OFFICE on Broadway, near the Episcopal Church, Sunbury, May 14, 1853.—if.

### LAWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened the "Lawrence House" and will do his best endeavors to please the public.

### SLAYMAKER & HASLETT, Columbia House, PHILADELPHIA.

Board \$1.50 per day. Phila., May 28, 1853.—if.

### Dilworth, Branson & Co. Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & C.

Where they always keep on hand a large stock of every variety of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

### WM. MCARTY, BARKSELLER, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.

JUST received and for sale, a fresh supply of EVANGELICAL MUSIC or Singing Schools. He is also opening at a time, a large assortment of Books, in every branch of Literature, consisting of Poetry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific Works, Law, Medicine, School and Children's Books, Bibles, School, Pocket and Family, both with and without Engravings,—and every variety of Binding. Prayer Books of all kinds. Also just received and for sale, Pundons Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851. Price only \$2.00. Judge Reed's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in 3 vols & 8 vo. formerly sold at \$10.00, and now offered (in fresh binding) at the low price of \$6.00. A Treatise on the laws of Pennsylvania respecting the estates of Deceaseds, by Thomas F. Gordon, price only \$1.00. Travels, Voyages and Adventures,—all of which will be sold low, either for cash, or country produce. February, 21, 1852.—if.

### NOTICE, BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Northumberland, June 25, 1853.

The Directors of the Bank of Northumberland give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, for a renewal of its charter with the same capital, and with its present title, location and privileges. By order of the Board.

### W. T. TANNER & CO., Sole and Wholesale Dealers, Leather Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, just received and for sale by W. T. TANNER & CO. Sunbury, April 30, 1853.

### FRENCH Cloth, Fancy Vestings, and Casimeres just received and for sale by W. T. TANNER & CO. Sunbury, May 14, '53. TENER & CO

### FRENCH Vanilla Bean of a superior quality, just received and for sale by H. B. MASSER. June 4, 1853.—if.

### WRITING FLUID and self sealing Envelopes, just received and for sale by H. B. MASSER. A full list, 1853.—if.

### UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Fancy Fans, just received and for sale by H. B. MASSER. Sunbury, May 14, '53. TENER & CO.

### SELECT POETRY.

#### "WHEN STARS ARE IN THE QUIET SKILS."

BY E. L. BULWER.

When stars are in the quiet skies,  
Then most I pine for thee;  
Bend on me, then, thy tender eyes,  
As stars look on the sea:  
For thought, like waves that glide by night,  
Are silent when they shine,  
Mine earthly love lies hid in light  
Beneath the Heaven of thine.

There is an hour when angels keep  
Familiar watch o'er men,  
When earnest souls are wrapped in sleep—  
Sweet spirit, meet me then.  
There is an hour when holy dreams  
Through slumber's forest glide,  
And in that mystic hour it seems  
Thou should'st be by my side.

The thoughts of thee too sacred are  
For daylight's common beam;  
I can but know thee as my star,  
My angel and my dream!  
When stars are in the quiet skies,  
Then most I pine for thee;  
Bend on me, then, thy tender eyes,  
As stars look on the sea.

#### About Health.

##### WHAT NOT TO EAT.

The Water Cure Journal publishes an article by a German physician of eminence, in which the pernicious qualities of certain substances in common use as food, are stated. The enumeration deserves at least the consideration of those whose voice is most potent in the affairs of the table.

"Culinary salt, in smaller quantities, excites the stomach, increases the appetite and secretions and excretions. In larger quantities, it irritates and inflames the mucous membranes, produces great heat and burning in the throat and stomach accompanied with great thirst. In sensitive persons it occasions vomiting, diarrhoea, and sometimes cardialgia. Its continued and copious use effects a general corruption of the juices of the body, which shows itself in exanthematic diseases of the skin, and sometimes ends in that dreadful malady, scurvy; an evil frequently seen among sailors on long voyages. External applications of salt produce inflammation and pustulous eruptions on the skin. (One half ounce, or a tablespoonful a day, is considered a large dose.) Such is the effect of salt upon man; and almost every one uses it more or less, and is consequently more or less, deleteriously affected by it. The appetite may be normal or already over excited, salt is indiscriminately taken as a remedy. It is not regarded if salt has already inflamed the tender mucous membranes—water is resorted to, and then salt taken again. If nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or bathosmic eruptions are already caused by it, salted victuals are constantly used; but if cardialgia or scurvy are occasioning the poor sufferer, then the physician will probably tell him to discontinue the use of salt until he is cured again. Vinegar promotes secretion. Its continued use causes digestive disorders—pains and pressure in the stomach, colic, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, even organic degeneration of the membranes of the stomach and intestines such as induration, scirrhus, &c. After vinegar is assimilated into the blood it exerts a bad influence upon the whole arterial system, therefore upon the organic reproduction, and sometimes in such a degree as to cause even cachexia and consumption. In persons who are continually employed in vinegar establishments, (in consequence of the uninterrupted absorption of vinegar vapors) on the lungs as generally to cause speedy pulmonary consumption. It nursing mothers consume vinegar, their suckling infants will invariably experience all the sufferings which most attend upon acids in the stomach and intestinal canal.—Cinnamon is a strong stimulant—increases the appetite, excites the whole nervous system—sensitively as well as irritably—accelerates the circulation of the blood, increases the heat of the body.—Nutmeg in its effects related to cinnamon, but besides has narcotic qualities, and acts upon the sensorium—produces giddiness, oppression on the breast, somnolency, insensibility, inanity and even death. Dr. Cullen after administering two drachms, observed giddiness, somnolency, and mental aberration to result. Dr. Puzos experienced for a considerable time, torpor in every motion, in consequence of having taken a nut all dinner; three nuts produced an unconquerable desire to sleep, and, after a short time, absolute insensibility. Cloves stimulate the appetite, and frequently produce disorders in the digestive organs, are very heating and cause rapid circulation. Ginger affects the organization nearly like cloves. Vanilla excites the organs of circulation and the nerves, increases the excretions and secretions, particularly of the lungs, skin, and kidneys. The foregoing article is not, as the rest of common use in kitchens, except in those of the wealthy and so-called refined. We add it to the list merely because confectioners often introduce it in large quantities into chocolate and other sweet meats, because its agreeable smell and taste make those articles more salvable. The effects of saffron are similar to those of opium. In small quantities it is excitatory, and in larger, produces giddiness, stupefaction, fainting, and even apoplexy; it heats and irritates the circulation of the blood. (Orfila and Alexander deny its strong narcotic quality.)—Hops stimulate the action of the skin and the organs of secretion. Linne describes narcotic properties to hops, which Macandrea and others deny to them, but Ives, Frauke, Wylie and others confirm the result of Linne's experi-

#### ments. Cayenne Pepper in small quantities, excites and stimulates the functions of the stomach, and the whole nervous system in general, in larger quantities it produces severe pains in the intestines, tenesmus, mucous emissions from the urethra—strangury. Dr. Weinhold administered two drachms of the powder to an old dog, after which the same appeared very lively, and the circulation of the blood greatly excited; during dissection the blood was found very red and thin, the kidneys and glands of the abdomen were enormously swelled, and metallic irritants applied to the muscles caused them to contract violently. Capicum annuum—(red pepper)—black pepper and white pepper—(alsipice)—have the same effect, but less intense.—Mustard, in small quantities, stimulates the appetite and increases heat. In large doses it produces vomiting, diarrhoea, and inflammation of the organs of digestion. External applications are attended with irritation and inflammation of the skin. Horse-radish is less aromatic, but more acrid, than mustard, and, therefore, occasions quicker and more intense inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. Chocolate merely prepared from the cocoa bean and sugar—(known, I think, as sassaive chocolate)—is nutritive; but on account of the cocoa oil not easily digested. Chocolate prepared as is generally done with cinnamon, etc., has the same effect as those spices, only more intense, because of its very nutritious qualities.—Tea possesses narcotic properties. It first stimulates and next stupefies. According to Dr. Smith, a more infusion of the leaves suspends the irritability of the muscles. Dr. Lettsom states that an infusion of tea produced a paralytic effect upon the nerves of frogs. Taken either into an empty or overloaded stomach, the use of tea is followed by lassitude, giddiness, want of appetite, flatulence, oppressive feelings, trembling, rapidity and under continued use, by weakness of the stomach and the memory, nervous affections, hypochondria, and even convulsions and epilepsy. These symptoms are intensified and increased if tea is made of a strongly fragrant article, taken frequently and hot, inasmuch as it then occasions very debilitating sweats. The effect of the tea is worse on lean persons, with tense muscular fibres, than on corpulent, plethoric ones.—Coffee stimulates the nerves and the muscles, increases the peristaltic motion of the stomach and the appetite, accelerates the circulation of the blood, the secretion of the saliva. A frequent and copious use of it, attended with congestions, trembling, palpitation of the heart, oppression, stupor, fainting, weakness of the nervous system, spasms, hypochondria, hysteria, weakness of the eyes, paralysis, digestive disorders, hemorrhoids. The use of coffee is particularly deleterious to phthoric and hectic persons, and to those of a choleric temperament.

#### CLERGYMEN.

##### WHY THEY "DIE AT THE TOP."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in noticing the inquiry of a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, why so many eminent clergymen are struck down by paralysis, remarks:—

"To us the reason seems plain why clergymen fall victims to paralysis so frequently, and why lawyers and statesmen so generally escape it; and we are surprised, we confess, to see an intelligent writer ignorant of so obvious a thing. The clergy become 'dead at the top' so often, simply because they do not take exercise enough. Lawyers, statesmen, and even men of letters, are compelled more or less to lead a partially active life. Clay and Webster, for example, were among the most active men of the day. But clergymen lead sedentary lives nearly as divinely as those of a horse, hurrying to court daily, or doing anything requiring vigorous physical action, or involving pure physical fatigue.

Partly this is owing to public prejudice, and partly to clergymen themselves. The popular opinion, a very erroneous one, we think, censures a minister of the gospel, if he indulges in even the most harmless sports. If he rides out, except in some respectable, slow going, deeply cushioned, 'abominably sleepy' coach, he is made the subject of remark. Were the best clergyman in town to get on the back of a spirited horse, such only as a man in want of exercise ought to ride, or to roll at ten paces publicly, or even to pitch quoits, all the old taboos about would cry out that he had turned jockey, gambler, or blackguard.—Not even Channing, or Whitfield, or Wesley, were they alive, could be pardoned for what would be considered such worldly, wicked behavior. But why should not a divine take exercise as other men take it? He is a man, like the rest of us, and needs some motive in his exercises. Since the world began, either bodily or mental, the motive in gymnastic schools of pleasure in studying the big creation, the motive in riding a fine horse, have been requisite to render violent exercise agreeable. Men cannot saw wood, or swing dumb-bells day after day, merely for exercise, or if they can, they are usually stupid dunces, unfit for any intellectual pursuit, much less for the pulpit. We would not have clergymen follow the hounds, and drink 'ten fathoms deep' after it, as they once did in England; but they ought, we think, to be allowed to participate in many amusements, from which a false public sentiment excluded them.

But clergymen are partly to blame themselves. Even while in the theological seminary, they begin to acquire a habit of sitting all day at their books, taking no relaxation but in a cigar, a cup of strong coffee, or a lazy chat with a companion. All this is sheer indulgence at first. But it is

#### BLOODED STOCK.

Recently it was noticed that a large and valuable stock of English blooded stock, cows, sheep, &c., arrived at the port of Philadelphia, in one of the packet ships from Liverpool, on their way to Kentucky, for parties in that State who had imported them.—They belonged to the Northern Kentucky Importing Association, and were procured for them by agents, Messrs Dudley, Garrard and Metzer.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the animals were sold at public auction, on the farm of Brutus J. Cline, in Bourbon county, and attracted a large assembly of people that was ever gathered at any previous occasion of the kind in the State. As the principal feature of the sale, we may mention that the bids were restricted to citizens of Kentucky, and the purchasers were required to give bond not to remove the stock from the State for twelve months. It will, therefore, be seen that this was solely an attempt to improve the stock of Kentucky by the introduction of these superior breeds. There were ten bulls, fifteen cows and heifers, all of the short horned pure blooded stock, one horse, and eight sheep of the Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester breeds. All these are of the best description and are regarded as invaluable acquisitions.

By the published list, it seems that the successful bidders were from Fayette, Bourbon, Clarke, Woodford, Scott and Franklin counties, all in the vicinity of Lexington. The prices were remarkable. One bull brought upwards of \$3000; a ram upwards of \$1000; and the horse \$2000. The whole cost of the stock, including and transportation included, as they stood at the farm, was \$23,000; and the total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$65,976, being a net profit of \$32,976; so that, as a mere speculation, this was truly a profitable venture, yielding a return of nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. upon the capital invested. It will, doubtless, lead to similar undertakings in other quarters.

#### RACING SPEED OF HORSES.

A friend makes an inquiry concerning the rate of speed at which four-mile heats have been run in this country and in England.—The greatest speed of American horses is that of Fashion, who, at five years old, in a match with Boston, won two four mile heats in 7m. 32½; 7m. 45s. American Eclipse, in a match with Henry, won three four mile heats in 7m. 37s.; 7m. 49s.; 8m. 24s. Of English horses, Flying Childers, foaled in 1715, ran over the Beacon Course, four miles on falling and thirty-eight yards, in 7m. 30s. He leaped with his rider thirty feet on level ground. Eclipse, foaled in 1764, ran four miles at York, (1777) in 8m., carrying 168 lbs., or 42 lbs. over the standard weight. It is a role to allow seven pounds as equal to 240 yards, in a four-mile race, which would make Eclipse's speed equal to four miles in 6m. 27s. St. Bel. Comples that he could run four miles in 6m. 2s. Both Flying Childers and Eclipse were always winners, and they never met any competitor who could bring out their full powers. Law-er has observed that they "stand proudly aloof from all rank or possibility of competition." Of late years four-mile heats have seldom been run in England.—Boston Cultivator.

THE GREAT COAL FRAUD.—Mr. William Payne, one of the parties implicated in the recently discovered coal fraud on the Reading Railroad Company, has published a counter statement, backed by his own, and other affidavits, in which he charges that funds of ten-fold more magnitude have for years past been perpetrated under the Company's own eye at Port Richmond. These funds are said to consist in false consignments by which the drawback on coal going to New York was obtained; by false certificates of weight and by false returns of dump age, by which an allowance was obtained from the Company. He charges the company with wronging him, and with regard to the fraud with which he is charged says that he felt perfectly justified in a moral point of view, in getting his own money out of the Reading Railroad Company the best way he could, especially as he was so situated at the time that it was not policy to go to law with the Company notwithstanding the demand he thinks was a just one.

THE CHINESE.—Dr. Newman, a distinguished German scholar, sends a communication to the London Times in reference to some highly interesting Chinese works he has recently received, religious, political, and statistical tracts of the new Chinese dynasty, which he says will be translated as soon as possible. There can be no more any doubt, he says, about the new religion springing up in China. It is certainly Protestant Christianity, mixed yet, as it could not be otherwise in the beginning, with some heathenish customs and prejudices. He adds, that from a private letter he has received from a well-informed source, it appears that the rebels, or patriots, have issued a proclamation, that they will not take Canton until next September.

THE TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE, found concealed in Maj. Andre's boots, when he was searched by Paulding, Williams and Van Wurt, has recently been discovered at Albany. The papers consist of an enumeration of the number and disposition of the American forces at West Point, and a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points. There is also a pass from Andre, under which Andre, as 'Mr. John Smith' was returning to the British camp.

CAPT INGRAHAM AND THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK.—According to a call issued by the French Democratic Committee, a meeting was held in New York, on Saturday evening, at the Shakespeare Hotel, for the purpose of getting up a demonstration in favor of Capt. Ingraham, who, they say, "by his noble conduct at Smyrna, has so faithfully interpreted the hospitable sentiments of his countrymen, and has entitled himself to the profound gratitude of all European exiles."

#### THE SURENESS AT NEW ORLEANS.—ITS PECULIARITIES.

Persons arrived at New York from New Orleans, which they left on the 12th instant, describe, as of daily occurrence, scenes of distress in that plague-stricken city which one can scarcely consider as real. Death overtakes foot passengers in the streets. Many have been seen to cross to the shady side of the street, and throw themselves on the pavement, already sinking, almost as soon as taken, under the influence of the destroyer. Persons have been known to get into an omnibus, and be taken out dead or death bound upon their arrival at the place of their destination. Sometimes the disorder is fearfully rapid in its course. It is not always accompanied with the black vomit.—It is not considered identical with the yellow fever, as it has been heretofore known in the same vicinity. It appears to bear a closer resemblance to the plague. It was thought by many that it was brought from the coast of Africa in a slaver to Rio, and thence in a coffee ship from Rio to New Orleans. The vessel that introduced it distributed death among all who were engaged in or about her. Many believed that the calamity would have been avoided by stricter quarantine regulations. Much confidence had been begun to be felt in the salubrity of New Orleans. Since 1847, there has been no alarm in regard to the health of the city.—But to, in less than two months, we see a great city almost depopulated and decimated by the sudden invasion of a pestilence. The history of plagues furnishes few parallels to this.

Yesterday evening, says the New Orleans Delta, of the 18th inst., by order of the Board of Health, four hundred discharges from the six pounders of Major Galley's Artillery, "awaked the echoes" from the different points in the city. The same number will be discharged daily, until further orders, and in the evening, large quantities of tar were scattered throughout the streets, and set on fire, flooding the city with a mid-day brightness. The Commercial Bulletin says, there have been some grievous complaints made of the great distress that this thundering discharge of cannon has occasioned the sick.—From what we learn, the positive injury that is done, outweighs any speculative benefit that may possibly be derived from the mode of clearing and purifying the atmosphere.

The Postmaster of New Orleans, announced, on the 20th, that the Post Office would be closed, after that date, at 4 P. M., on account of the violence of the disease. He had been induced to this measure, by the illness of several of the clerks in the establishment, and by the necessary absence of others, attending their sick friends.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—We see it stated in English papers that the Marquis of Tweedale has succeeded perfectly in working ploughs by steam power. The distinguished English agriculturist, Mr. Meche, in a late article, says, "there can be no doubt but that very shortly every agriculturist must use steam power if he is to stand his ground in the race of agricultural competition. The want of it is already felt, if not seen, by those who have not the means or the inclination to use it. The time is approaching when a steam engine on a farm will be as common as the drill or threshing machine, although, like them, it has to pass through the ordeal of disbelief, doubt and prejudice. A committee of the Royal Agricultural Society give the most extraordinary accounts of the rapid introduction of farm locomotive engines during the past three years." Agriculture appears to be waking up to the importance and advantages of steam as a mechanical aid in their labor. A vast field is opened to mechanical invention as soon as this fact becomes generally impressed upon those who till the soil.

#### COMMISSIONERS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Democratic Union says Gov. Bigler has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to represent the State of Pennsylvania at the "Exhibition of Industry of all Nations," at New York:

Gen. Robert Patterson, A. L. Ellwyn, Charles Gulpin, of Philadelphia.  
Isaac G. McKinley, Esq., of Dauphin.  
Hon. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland.  
Wilson McCandless and Geo. Wm. Larimer, of Alleghany.  
John W. Gray, of Westmoreland.  
William F. Packer, of Lycoming.  
C. L. Ward and G. F. Mason, of Bradford.  
William Strong, of Reading.  
Asa Packer, of Carbon.  
Luther Kidder, of Luzerne.  
G. W. Halenbrake, of Clinton.

THE GARDINER MINES.—The unusual reliable Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, telegraphs to that paper as follows:—

Major Mardecai, Gardiner Commissioner returns to-morrow. Mr. Bowen, interpreter to the Commission, returned to-day. The testimony of the previous Commission is confirmed, and the non-existence of Gardiner's mine in the State of San Luis Potosi is established beyond the possibility of doubt. The mines, as described by Gardiner, were found in the State of Queretaro.

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.—The building in Wall street, New York city, formerly owned by the U. S. Bank and occupied by the United States government for \$520,000, to be used for the purposes of an assay office. At present the edifice is occupied by two banking institutions.

#### A STRING OF IT'S MS

A company of English gipsies are encamped near Wellsboro' Pa.

The fish at Baltimore and the logs in Jefferson county, Penn., are dying from some strange disease.

P. T. Barnum, Esq., has been invited to visit Lancaster, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on Prohibition.

A despatch from Cleveland dated on Saturday states that there have been fourteen deaths by cholera in that city.

"Love your neighbor as yourself."—William Henry says he does, and more than ever since Lib Jones lives next door.

Senator Gwin left Fort Miller, Mariposa co., Cal., on the 20th of July, on an expedition of the route of the Pacific Railroad.

Ex-Senator Hanagan has become a member of the Temple of Honor, at Covington, Indiana. This is an association to promote the cause of temperance.

Major Henry, the late Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, it is said will be elected U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. John Bell, who will probably decline a re-election.

A SNAKE, twenty-one feet six inches in length, was lately seen in Bedford valley near Cumberland, Md. After being seen he shed his skin, which was found and measured.

The Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., are now nearly completed. They include a mill of 1000 looms and 50,000 spindles, with print works large enough to print the entire product.

There is a young lady down in Lafayette, Ind., so excessively modest, that every night before retiring, she closes the window curtains to prevent "the man in the moon" from looking in.

The town of Lynn contains one hundred and fifty-five shoe factories, which give employment to ten thousand four hundred and eighty-six persons, of both sexes, in the manufacture of shoes.

A new drink is described by the San Francisco Herald, composed of three parts of root beer and two of water gruel, thickened with a little soft squash, and strained through a cane bottom chair.

The Shanghai fowls are doing great things in some of the Eastern States. "The Doylston Intelligencer" has been presented with a Shanghai egg which is entirely covered with Chinese characters.

A battery of six pounders and other ordnance, is preparing, and will be forwarded from the Washington Arsenal for the Rio Grande, where a large portion of the United States army is concentrating.

The administration is adopting means for securing the Sandwich Islands as a station for our mail and trading ships in the commerce which it is supposed is about to be opened with China and Japan.

"TIS NOT ASKING THE FINE COAST"—The color of mourning dress among the Chinese and Siamese is white; with the Turks, blue and violet; Ethiopians, gray; Persians, mouse color; Japanese and Russians, brown; Egyptians, yellow.

#### A BATTERY OF SIX POUNDERS AND OTHER ORDNANCE, IS PREPARING, AND WILL BE FORWARDED FROM THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL FOR THE RIO GRANDE, WHERE A LARGE PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS CONCENTRATING.

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A DOWN EAST celebration on the Fourth of July, a young lady offered the following toast:—

The Young Men of America—Their arms our support; our arms their reward. To arms! to arms! ye brave.

A citizen of Wellington, on the western Reserve, in digging a well, has hit upon an extensive reservoir of gas, which, on the 19th, was fully tested and burned admirably. It issues from the bottom of the well, and makes a noise that is heard some distance off.

NEW ORLEANS PRISONERS HEALTH.—It is stated that in the New Orleans work-house, where there are now two hundred prisoners confined, there has not been a single case of yellow fever this season. All the other city prisons are said to be equally exempt from the epidemic.

CHLOROPHORM COUNTERACTED.—Dr. Tobett de Lamballe, a distinguished physician, of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and restores the sufferer to life. The fact is worth knowing, if it be a fact.

TO BACKSETTERS:—What are another's faults to me? I'm not a vulture's bill, To peck at every flaw I see, And make it wider still.

It is enough for me to know The follies of my own, And on my heart my eyes bestow, And let my friends alone.

SINGULAR PARANOMASIA.—A writer in the Intelligencer commiserates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window, before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete ring of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind.—Newark Ad.

A PIONEER GONE.—James Gorman, of the firm of Steiner & Gorman, of Cincinnati, who commenced business in that city when it was in its infancy, died a few days ago. He is said to have been one of the wealthiest men in that city, and has not a relative in the world to inherit his immense estate.